

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please amend paragraph number 0002 on page 1 as follows:**

In addition, U.S. patent applications Ser. Nos. 09/\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_; and 09/\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_; and 09/\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ 09/775,347; 09/775,348; 09/775,350; and 09/775,349, respectively entitled (1) "A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING SERVICES ON A DYNAMICALLY ADDRESSED NETWORK"; (2) "A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DYNAMICALLY ADDRESSING A CIRCUITS BASED NETWORK"; (3) "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DYNAMICALLY ADDRESSING AND ROUTING IN A DATA NETWORK"; and (4) "A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING FORWARDING AND REPLICATION SERVICES ON A DYNAMICALLY ADDRESSED NETWORK," having all been filed on February 2, 2001 for Yechiam Yemini, Michael Grossberg, and Danilo Florissi. The above four applications are assigned to the assignee of the present application. The contents of the above four applications are relevant to the subject matter of the present application and are fully incorporated herein by reference.

**Please amend paragraph number 0021 on pages 11-12 as follows:**

To provide scalability, networks may be arranged hierarchically. Just as road systems are organized into highways, main roads and side roads, networks may be similarly multi-leveled. As a simple two-level example, the present invention permits top-level networks, called backbones, to connect smaller local networks of end-hosts together. Addresses can reserve some labels as separators. This permits a Node Label or path to comprise of a combination of Node Labels from logically distinct networks, each network having different root Nodes. To illustrate, consider several local networks. A first network with local Nodes A and B, which have coordinate labels with respect to a local root Node R. A second network has local Node C, which has a coordinate label with respect to local root Node S. The two networks are connected by a network backbone, which has a backbone Node T. When the name of a local Node A is stored in the name resolution device it is stored with the identifier of the local root R. When a Node B using the same local root resolves an address, it will match the identifier of the local root R and use simple route computation. When Node C, using a different local root Node that than Nodes A and B, S, looks up the addresses of the Node B, Node C will get B's coordinates with

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